

THE CORN CROP.

Heat Does No Damage in Nebraska—Kansas Not So Lucky.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 3.—Copious rains have fallen all over Nebraska, putting an end to the hottest period of weather experienced in many years. The grain operators of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and the east have been wiring the grain men of Nebraska to ascertain the effect of the heat on the corn. Every county has been heard from and not one reports damage. In fact, all return the most flattering reports of the corn crop. So much so that the first estimate of 300,000,000 bushels is now raised to 350,000,000 bushels. The heavy, warm winds have blown furiously over the state for the past three days, with the mercury as high as 112 in some localities. The corn has not shown any bad effect. This is due to the great quantity of moisture previously deposited. All the old corn held over from last year is now being released with a rush. Farmers have 140,000,000 bushels of this old grain and cannot get cars fast enough to get it out.

Emporia, Kan., Aug. 3.—Hot winds in Lyon and adjoining counties have dried and burned up everything in the way of crops. Corn will not average a bushel to the acre and is unfit for fodder. Cattlemen here are desperate, as there is no pasture, and are rushing cattle to market until there are not cars enough to meet the demand. The apple crop, which promised so well, has also been destroyed within the past few days. Even kafir corn and cane are shriveled up, but the farmers claim they will recover with the first rain. These alfalfa are about all there is hope for now.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—Reports as to the condition of the corn crop in Kansas and western Missouri continue to be discouraging. Throughout the district the weather continues scorching hot and nothing but a soaking rain can save the crop.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

Nebraska in the Front Rank as a Wheat-Producing State

This year Nebraska has come to the very front rank as a wheat producing state, with her splendid crop of 35,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, averaging over 22 bushels to the acre, and 5,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, which will average 21 bushels to the acre. The table given below, which has been carefully compiled, shows, what will surprise many, that Nebraska stands third among the states as a wheat producer, and it must be borne in mind that the states that outrank her are almost exclusively wheat states, whereas Nebraska is a country of diversified crops, corn being her principal product.

Actual figures for 1896 and conservative estimates for 1897:

	1897.	1896.
Minnesota	55,000,000	46,599,061
Nebraska	35,000,000	19,390,902
North Dakota	42,000,000	29,845,501
Kansas	40,000,000	30,794,452
South Dakota	35,000,000	27,583,450
Indian Territory	6,000,000	2,500,000
Oklahoma	7,000,000	2,600,000
Texas	7,000,000	4,529,210
Missouri	10,000,000	16,594,473
Iowa	10,000,000	11,472,132
Oregon	18,000,000	10,247,141
Arkansas	2,000,000	1,550,720
California	35,000,000	45,097,185
Colorado	4,000,000	2,737,133
Washington	10,000,000	8,358,192
Nevada	200,000	180,000
Idaho	1,700,000	2,600,000
Montana	800,000	1,204,240
Wyoming	160,000	224,126
New Mexico	650,000	815,000
Utah	1,600,000	2,803,753
Arizona	200,000	333,500

STRIKE SOON SETTLED.

Some Quarriesmen at Lamont, Ill., Secure a Raise.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—A sudden, peaceable and successful strike was inaugurated and concluded by the men employed in the big stone quarries at Lamont Monday. A demand was made for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day—the latter being the wages paid one year ago—and 500 men quit their work until their demand was granted by the companies. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Western Stone company acceded to the demand and the other companies followed suit. Work will be resumed in all the quarries this morning. A strike of the workers in the quarries of the Joliet Limestone company followed that of the workers at Lamont. Following the lead of the Western Stone company, the Joliet company also granted the demand of the men for an increase of 25 cents for a day's work of ten hours.

A FARMER SLAIN.

Minnesota Woman Beats Her Husband to Death.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Aug. 3.—John O'Connell, a well-known farmer and prominent politician of Westling township, Redwood county, was murdered between 12 and one o'clock Saturday morning at his farmhouse. Seven gashes in his scalp by some blunt iron instrument were the immediate cause of death. After the blows had been inflicted O'Connell's clothing was saturated with kerosene and his home was set on fire. Statements of three of the eldest of nine children made to the county authorities are to the effect that Mrs. O'Connell, wife of the murdered man, was the sole author of the tragedy. His wife's antipathy to drink was strong and his abuse of her and the children while under her influence may have driven her temporarily insane and caused her to commit the deed.

New Rate on Corn.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The Illinois Central put into effect Monday its export rate of ten cents on corn to New Orleans. The rate is put into effect in pursuance of the policy of the Illinois Central, which is determined to make New Orleans one of the leading export ports of the country.

Colored Man Gets a Place.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Acting Postmaster General Merritt on Monday appointed John P. Green, a colored politician of Cleveland, O., as the United States postage stamp agent. Green is immediately qualified.

STRIKING MINERS

Will Attempt to Close Every Coal Mine in Southern Indiana.

They Entered the Wooley Mine and Drove the Miners at Work Out Like Cattle—They Threatened to Seize an Air Line Freight Train.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 4.—The striking miners of Davies, Pike and Gibson counties have taken the marching fever, and Tuesday a movement began in which they will attempt to close every coal mine in Southern Indiana.

The march began among the Davies county miners. They invaded Pike county Tuesday and have closed the mine at Rodgers and the Wooley mine at Petersburg.

It is reported here that the strikers entered the Wooley mine and drove the men at work out like cattle.

It is the intention of the strikers to close the Carbon and Ayshire mines east of Oakland City, but it is feared that they will encounter trouble at Ayshire, as the men there are determined to work.

The strikers threatened to seize a Louisville & St. Louis Air-line freight train Tuesday night and take it to Huntington, where they will call the men out. They will then go down the Evansville branch on the Air-line and close all the mines in Warrick, Spencer and Perry counties.

Superintendent Holbrook, of the Air line, has asked the sheriffs of the various counties through which his line passes for protection, and it is said the sheriffs have promised to do so. Trouble is feared.

TO THE KLONDYKE.

A New, Short and Easy Route via the Mouth of the Cooper River.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

There is a short and easy route to the rich gold fields of the Klondyke, according to a communication to the interior department from J. G. C. Lewis, a civil engineer of Salem, Ore., who says he can open up at a small expense a route from the mouth of the Cooper river, by which the Klondyke may be reached by a journey of not much more than three hundred miles from the coast.

The route which he proposes would start inland from the mouth of the Cooper river, near the Miles Glacier, about 25 miles east of the entrance to Prince William's sound. He declares the Cooper river is navigable for small steamers for many miles beyond the mouth of its principal eastern tributary, called on the latest maps the Chillyna river, which is itself navigable for a considerable distance.

From the head of navigation on the Chillyna, Mr. Lewis says, either a highway or a railroad could be constructed without great difficulty or very heavy grades, through what the natives call the "Low Pass," probably the Scioi Pass. From this pass the road would follow the valley of the White river to the point where it empties into the Yukon on the edge of the Klondyke gold fields.

George F. Becker, in an unpublished report made to the geological survey of his investigation of 1895 of the coastal gold districts, says that most of the islands of the Alexander archipelago contain gold deposits, yet unworked, that would probably repay very handsomely well directed efforts of placer mining. There are deposits in the neighborhood of Sitka, and generally on Baranoff and Admiralty islands and the beaches of the adjacent mainland. Another promising region is in a group of deposits on the Kenai peninsula, on the southeastern shore of Cook inlet and at Yakutat bay and the beaches of Kadiak island. These regions have as yet been explored only to a limited degree owing to the unfavorable physical condition of the coast.

AMBASSADOR ARASUKE

Explains the Subject Matter of the Arbitration Treaty Between Japan and Hawaii.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail the Japanese ambassador to France, Sone Arasuke, has explained, in the course of an interview, the subject matter of the forthcoming arbitration treaty between Japan and Hawaii.

"The arbitration will deal only with the question of indemnity for breaches of contract. There is no suggestion of arbitration with the United States, because Japan does not recognize that the United States has any right in Hawaii."

The ambassador said also that the Dingley tariff would ruin Japan's great and growing trade with the United States in carpets and mats and he protested against the placing of prohibitive duties upon goods for which there is no corresponding industry in the United States.

A Sextuple Telegraph Wire.

Boston, Aug. 4.—A sextuple telegraph wire was successfully operated here Monday night in the presence of representatives of New York and Boston newspapers. The circuit was to New Haven and return, a distance of 300 miles. Three messages were sent over the wire simultaneously, and were easily and accurately received on the receiving sides. The inventor is Thomas B. Dixon, of Kentucky, son of the late Archibald Dixon, once senator of that state.

Will Investigate the Gilsonite Lands.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 4.—George H. Eldridge is on his way to the Gilsonite lands of Utah to investigate for the navy department. If his report is favorable it will mean that Uncle Sam will float a navy that can hold the seas for years without docking, and will, therefore, be the most menacing in the world. Experiments made with the mineral substance from the Utah lands lead the navy department to believe that if the bottom of a ship is coated with it, it will withstand the attack of submarine animals that bore into the steel, and which cost the nations of the world millions of dollars.

NO DOUBT

In the Minds of High Government Officials That the Klondyke Gold Fields Are in British Territory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Incited by the newspaper publications recently, tending to throw doubt upon the ownership of the Klondyke gold fields, some of the high government officials who would naturally be expected to deal with the question if it comes to a practical issue have been quietly looking into the matter with a view to preparing themselves for any controversy that may arise. They say there can be no valid objections advanced to the title of Great Britain to this territory. A careful examination of all the reliable charts and maps made far enough back in date to be free from suspicion of influence of the recent heavy gold finds has convinced the officials that so far as the Klondyke fields as defined by the latest reports are concerned there can be no question but that they lie east of the 141st meridian, which defines the boundary line, and so are within the British territory by about 35 miles at least. As for the meridian itself, it is said that it has been so closely located by the surveys of the Canadians and our own coast survey that there is not at any point a difference of more than 700 feet in the claimed boundary, which, of course, would not substantially affect any controversy that might grow out of the title.

The first meeting of the commission to report upon a deep water way from the great lakes to the sea will be had in Philadelphia. Maj. Raymond, corps of engineers, with headquarters in Philadelphia, has begun a correspondence with Messrs. Noble and Wisener, the remaining members of the commission, and the work will be pushed with a view to reporting at the next congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The treasury department has issued a circular to customs officers directing special attention to the provision in the new tariff act prohibiting the entry of articles "which shall bear a name or mark which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States," and collectors are instructed to use diligence in preventing its violation. Instructions are also given as to the filing of applications for the recording of trade marks in the treasury department under section 2 of the new act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Consul Reed at Tientsin reports to the state department that the importation of American flour at that point is restricted solely to the needs of foreign residents, and that the standard of living among Chinese and cheap labor affords no opportunity to extend the importation of flour for their uses. American flour controls the market. California and Oregon flour retails at \$3 (Mexican) per 50 pounds. Mr. Reed says the Chinese live upon a flour made of an inferior quality of wheat called shantung. Samples of this wheat have been sent to millers in the northwest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Consul General De Kay at Berlin writes to the state department at some length concerning the efforts that are being made in Germany to prevent the importation and sale of American bicycles in that country. Several schemes have been devised and the probabilities are that increased tariff rates to be imposed in some form will be adopted to carry out the desires of the Germans. Mr. De Kay also suggests that some international plan should be adopted to protect American trade marks in Germany.

COLOR LINE.

White Women and Girls Strike Because of the Employment of Negro Help.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Two hundred women and girls employed at the Fulton bag and cotton mills in this city, struck Wednesday morning because of the employment of Negro help by the management. The operatives learned Tuesday that 25 colored women were to be put to work in the folding department Wednesday. The white females employed in the mills gathered about the main entrance Wednesday morning and awaited the arrival of the president, Mr. Jacob Elsas. The newly employed Negro women were already there. When Mr. Elsas came the white women explained that they wanted to know whether it was true that he proposed to put Negroes to work with them. He said that he did, and the white women refused to go to work.

At noon the 400 men employed in the mills walked out in obedience to the orders of the Textile Workers' union and in sympathy with the striking female operatives. This forced the closing down of the factory. Strikers gathered in angry groups about the mills, and for a time it looked as if there might be a riot.

The Fulton Bag and Cotton mills is one of the largest concerns of the kind operating in the south. The corporation is successor to the old firm of Fleas, Fay & Co., and Jacob Fleas is its president. About 300 men, women and children are affected by the strike.

Evidence of Child Murder.

HUNTINGTON, Ark., Aug. 5.—Some boys while in bathing in a pool of water near the railroad station Wednesday found the dead bodies of two young children. They were evidently twins and bore marks of having been murdered. The find has created a sensation and detectives have been put on the case.

Iowa Striking Miners March.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 5.—The miners at Cincinnati joined the strikers Wednesday and started on a march to Mendota, Mo., to get the men out there. About one-half the miners in the Centerville district are working and fully one-half of the men are out.

Three Killed by Lightning.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Clarence Temperly, of Irvington, Neb., and Jos. Scanlan, of Corning, Ia., were killed by lightning near Wiota, this county. Harlow Baker, a prosperous farmer of York, Neb., was killed in his field by a bolt of lightning.

HAWAII.

Yoshibuni Muerota, the Japanese Minister to Mexico.

Fears That After Annexation to the United States Our Country Could Not Carry Out Our Policy of Non-Interference in Eastern or European Affairs.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 4.—In an interview on the Hawaiian-Japanese controversy Yoshibuni Muerota, Japanese minister to Mexico, made the following statement: "There are many Japanese in Hawaii, and they have rights which might be interfered with in the event of annexation. What if the United States respected these rights? In such a case there might be no objection on the part of my government. However Hawaii is now an independent country in the Pacific and Japan would prefer to have it kept independent."

"Even if the United States should carry out their policy of non-interference in European or eastern affairs, in case the island should become a part of the American union, some contingency might arise forcing them to change that policy of neutrality. For instance, Hong Kong is an important British settlement, and if America had any question with Great Britain the possession of these islands in the Pacific might lead to an accident in colonial politics to an expansion of the American domain far beyond their present intentions. This is the reason we prefer to have Hawaii wholly independent."

The minister said that all the talk about an alliance between Japan and Spain against the United States is erroneous.

"No such thing is contemplated," he went on to say. "Japan owes its modern renaissance to the United States, through whose efforts the country was thrown open to the world. We consider the United States in that sense our mother country."

"Even if the United States were to make a present of Hawaii to Japan, it would not be accepted. The Japanese have no ambition to annex Hawaii, and, as I said, would rather see the islands independent and free."

SECRETARY SHERMAN

Refused to Discuss the Report That Minister Sewall Had Been Instructed to Declare a Protectorate Over Hawaii.

AMAGANZETT, L. I., Aug. 4.—Secretary of State Sherman in an interview Tuesday night at his cottage here, would not discuss the report from Hawaii that United States Minister Sewall had been instructed to declare a protectorate over the island.

Referring to Whitelaw Reid's visit Monday night, Mr. Sherman stated that it was only in regard to the submitting of Mr. Reid's report as special ambassador to England.

"The question of my resignation," said Mr. Sherman, "was not mentioned. I get tired of denying these absurd rumors that arise from time to time."

Mr. Sherman declared his friendship for Mr. Reid in vigorous terms.

Mr. Sherman will leave Amaganzett for Washington on Friday next.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Tuesday President McKinley was handed the dispatch embodying the Honolulu advices in respect to a protectorate over Hawaii. Mr. McKinley read the telegram with care. He declined to give any comment upon it.

GOV. ATKINSON

Notifies Messrs. Gompers, Sovereign and Hatchford That He Will Protect All Citizens in the Right of Free Speech, But Will Repress Lawlessness.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 4.—Gov. Atkinson has written a letter to Messrs. Gompers, Sovereign and Hatchford, a committee on behalf of the striking miners who called on him to inquire concerning the injunction against them and to ask what were their rights in connection with addressing miners. The governor reminds them that his office is executive; and he can not interfere with the action of the courts, but he goes on to say that in his opinion there is the utmost freedom allowed in the discussion in public places of any subject. The only restrictions being that they must not trespass upon the property of others nor incite to riot or unlawful violence. He assures them that he will protect all citizens in the exercise of the right of free speech, warning them at the same time that if they abuse that right by interfering with the rights or property of others he will just as energetically use the power of the state to repress all lawlessness and preserve the peace.

Iowa Miners Strike.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 4.—A thousand miners went out in this district Tuesday night. They demanded 80 cents and \$1 from the operators. The latter granted the 80-cent rate, but refused to bind themselves to the winter prices. The men at several Centerville, Rathbun and Forbush mines have also stopped work and state meeting for this city August 9. It is believed by both operators and miners that a strike will be declared.

Peace Negotiations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The peace conference was in session three hours Tuesday and unexpected progress was made with the negotiations. It is said that everything has been arranged except the question of vacation of Wednesday, which is to be considered Wednesday. It is hoped that a solution of the whole difficulty is now imminent.

Wheat Prices Still Advancing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Wheat prices were elevated still more Tuesday by a combination of very strong cables, large export orders and general local and outside buying. September in the early afternoon sold up to 83½, which marked high water point thus far.

Settled in Favor of the Employers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—The differences between a number of large Chicago printing and bookbinding firms and their employees have been settled by the state board of arbitration in favor of the latter. Both sides will abide by the decision.

JAPAN

Wants Uncle Sam to Assume a Contingent Responsibility in the Matter of the Arbitration of Her Differences With Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Japan will insist that the United States assume a contingent responsibility in the matter of arbitration of her differences with Hawaii on the subject of immigration and the tariff.

It is understood that this is one of the essential conditions upon which Japan will consent to arbitration and that if this responsibility is not assumed by the United States, Japan will break off negotiations looking to arbitration and backup her demands by a naval demonstration in Hawaiian waters.

The state department has not yet received any official communication from the Japanese government on the matter, and the administration has not indicated whether or not it will comply with the Japanese demand when made. An official of the Japanese legation said in an interview:

"I am not officially informed concerning the terms of arbitration, but that Japan should ask the United States to take recognition of it and assume an ultimate responsibility for the decisions of the arbiters as regards Hawaii being carried out seems to be very natural."

"If the United States refuses to give us a guarantee it is probable that the arbitration proposition will fail. We prefer to entertain a grievance and to indemnify our subjects ourselves than to arbitrate after the indignity of the refusal by the United States of so just a request. Neither the United States nor the Hawaiians can justly plead disinterestedness. Frequently in the Hawaiian-Japan correspondence of late, the pending annexation has figured as a factor in the situation. This should operate in the arbitration case as well."

FOUR LIVES.

Go Out in an Early Morning Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—At 2:45 Thursday morning fire broke out in the kitchen of Adler's restaurant, corner Elm and Charles street, and gained considerable headway before the arrival of the fire department. Four persons were suffocated by smoke, and were taken out by the firemen. The fire was soon put out. Loss small.

The names of the dead are: Arthur Guth, the bridegroom; Ezra Rouse, the best man; Mrs. Nellie Bennett, a guest, and Roy Carr, a bartender.

The daughter of Mr. Adler was married Tuesday night. When the body of Guth was being carried out, his young bride was running to and fro in front of the building, begging those near her to go in and rescue her husband. When the officers appeared with her husband's charred remains she vainly attempted to reach him and grieved frantic with grief.

She was finally persuaded, however, to leave, and was taken to the house of a neighbor. She had been occupying another room when the fire started, and had succeeded in escaping with her life.

WAR PAINT.

Kiowa and Comanche Indians Stirred Up Over the Reported Killing of Chief Parker.

ARDMORE, I. T., Aug. 5.—Horace Gibson, a stockman just in from near the Indian reservation, reports the Kiowa and Comanche Indians putting on war paint, and says an uprising of the Indians is feared. Gibson says the Indians are greatly stirred up over the death of their chief, Quannah Parker, and will not be pacified. It is unsafe, he says, for whites to enter the reservation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—A dispatch received here from Fort Sill, I. T., denies positively the story of the killing of Chief Quannah Parker by a gang of lawless whites who raided the reservation, which act is said to have aroused the war spirit among the Kiowa and Comanches. Fort Sill reports that Chief Parker was one of several Indians who had trouble with outlaws, and adds that the reported killing originated in the fact that Running Antelope, a Comanche, was thrown from his horse and hurt in the scrimmage.

Many Bridges Washed Away.
CASTLE ROCK, Col., Aug. 5.—A cloudburst has occurred here, causing the most serious flood ever known in this county. Plum creek became a raging torrent in a few minutes, and not less than a hundred bridges on that stream and its tributaries were washed away. The Denver and Rio Grande and Santa Fe Railway Companies suffered some, but the damage does not interfere with regular train service.

Big Price for a Newspaper.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5.—The Piper Brothers, of Portland, Ore., have secured an option on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the consideration being \$100,000. This secures the controlling interest owned by John Hoge, of Anacostia, O., the minority interest being held, it is said, by Mr. Rockefeller, of New York. The transfer is expected to take place August 10.

Two Hundred Women Drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Kremontchug, in the province of Poltava, on the River Dnieper, says that the floods have destroyed a swimming bath in the river, and that 200 women have been drowned. Kremontchug is 64 miles by rail southwest of the city of Poltava, in the section of Little Russia.

Senator Gorman Not a Candidate for Re-Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Washington Post Thursday morning quotes a prominent Maryland democrat, who is described as a devoted personal and political friend of Senator Gorman to the effect that the Maryland senator will not be a candidate for re-election.

A Short Strike.

MARION, Ill., Aug. 5.—The miners of the Ohio & Mississippi Valley Coal Mining Co. struck Wednesday and secured a raise of ten cents per ton for digging, returning to work within two hours.

A MODIFICATION

Of a Recent Letter of Instruction Sent to Collectors of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A modification of the recent circular of instructions to collectors of internal revenue has been made and will be sent out Monday. These instructions declared that all packages of smoking tobacco, fine cut chewing tobacco, or cigarettes containing articles prohibited by section ten of the new tariff act or having such articles attached or connected therewith, or advertising any promise or offer of gift, reward, or prize, contrary to the provision of the new act, are subject to seizure.

The new order directs that all violations of this section of the act be reported to the commissioner of internal revenue, but no seizures shall be made without specific instructions from him. Some question has arisen as to the power of the department in the premises. The contention is made that congress has no power to fix by law regulations governing the packing of articles subject to internal revenue, unless in some way the power or convenience of the government in the collection is affected. Also that that provision is in restraint of trade and interferes with legitimate business. Until the department has determined the question no seizures will be made under this provision of the law.

In a circular issued Monday it is held at the treasury department that animals which have strayed across the boundary line of the United States, or have been driven across the line for pasturage purposes, must be returned within six months from the date of departure. It is also directed that owners must make an export entry of all such animals, and fac simile marks and brands must be filled with the collector at the time of exportation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The monthly statement of the controller of the currency shows that the total circulation of national bank notes on July 31, 1897, was \$230,758,938, an increase, as compared with July 31, 1896, of \$4,816,481, and a decrease as compared with June 30, 1897, of \$597,190. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$206,498,956, an increase for the year of \$395,452, and a decrease for the month of \$181,382.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$34,259,980, an increase for the year of \$4,421,029, and a decrease for the month of \$406,049.

The amount of registered United States bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$230,111,300, and to secure public deposits, \$16,780,500.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Acting Secretary Melkeljohn has written a letter giving additional interpretation of the order regarding the wearing of uniforms by ex-volunteer officers. He says that such officers when wearing uniforms should not wear the number of the regiment or the device of the staff corps or department to which they belonged as it would conflict with the rights of officers holding the actual rank in the regular army.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued Monday shows that the debt, less cash in the treasury, at the close of business on July 31, was \$993,446,046, an increase during the month of \$8,790,500, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash in the treasury. This decrease is in consequence of the exceptionally heavy disbursements.

PECULIAR TRAGEDY.

A Texas Preacher Killed for Eloping With Another Minister's Daughter.

PARIS, Tex., Aug. 3.—News of a peculiar tragedy surrounded by circumstances of an unusual character that occurred a few days ago near Monks-ton, in Fanning county, reached here Monday.

It seems that Rev. Capt. Jones, a preacher who was married and had children, eloped with the 16-year-old daughter of Rev. James Widesby. They fled to the Indian territory. Widesby gathered a number of friends, among whom was another preacher, and went in pursuit of the guilty pair. Jones eluded them and returned to Texas, but Widesby and party overhauled him and shot him, leaving him for dead in the woods near the road. A man passing that way heard him groaning and on going to the scene Jones told him who did it. He afterwards died. Widesby, a preacher named Yarborough and four others have been arrested and lodged in jail at Bonham.